

[First Reprint]

## **ASSEMBLY, No. 415**

# **STATE OF NEW JERSEY**

## **212th LEGISLATURE**

PRE-FILED FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE 2006 SESSION

**Sponsored by:**

**Assemblyman FRANCIS L. BODINE**

**District 8 (Burlington)**

**Assemblyman JON M. BRAMNICK**

**District 21 (Essex, Morris, Somerset and Union)**

**Co-Sponsored by:**

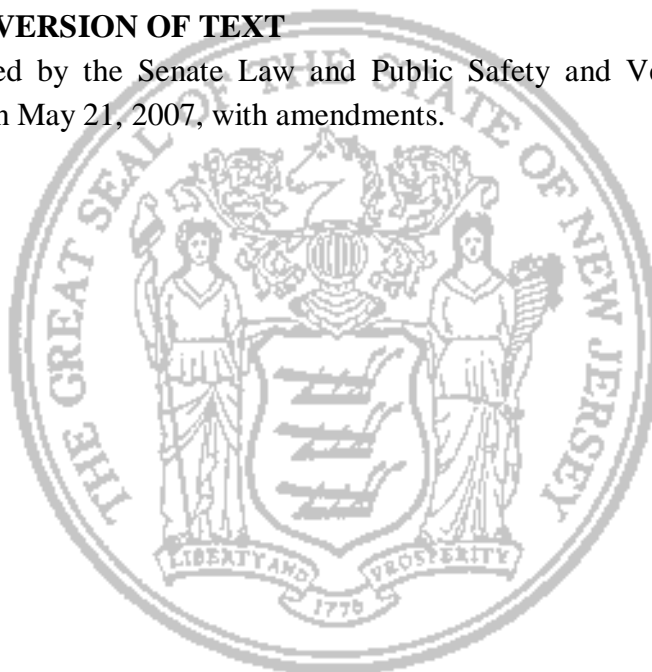
**Senators Kyrillos and T.Kean**

**SYNOPSIS**

Establishes penalties for pointing laser at operator of vehicle.

**CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT**

As reported by the Senate Law and Public Safety and Veterans' Affairs Committee on May 21, 2007, with amendments.



**(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 6/19/2007)**

1 AN ACT concerning interference with transportation and amending  
2 N.J.S.2C:33-14.

3

4 **BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State  
5 of New Jersey:

6

7 1. N.J.S.2C:33-14 is amended to read as follows:

8 2C:33-14. a. Interference with Transportation. A person is guilty  
9 of interference with transportation if the person purposely or  
10 knowingly:

11 (1) casts, shoots or throws anything at, against or into any  
12 vehicle, including, but not limited to, a bus, light rail vehicle,  
13 railroad locomotive, railroad car, jitney, trolley car, subway car,  
14 ferry, airplane, or other facility of transportation; or

15 (2) casts, shoots, throws or otherwise places any stick, stone,  
16 object or other substance upon any street railway track, trolley track  
17 or railroad track; or

18 (3) endangers or obstructs the safe operation of motor vehicles  
19 by casting, shooting, throwing or otherwise placing any stick, stone,  
20 object or other substance upon any highway or roadway; or

21 (4) unlawfully climbs into or upon any <sup>1</sup>light rail vehicle,  
22 railroad locomotive or<sup>1</sup> railroad car, either in motion or standing on  
23 the track of any railroad company in this State; or

24 (5) unlawfully disrupts, delays or prevents the operation of any  
25 vehicle, including, but not limited to, a bus, light rail vehicle,  
26 railroad locomotive, train, bus, jitney, trolley, subway, airplane or  
27 any other facility of transportation. The term "unlawfully disrupts,  
28 delays or prevents the operation of" does not include non-violent  
29 conduct growing out of a labor dispute as defined in N.J.S.2A:15-  
30 58; or

31 (6) endangers or obstructs the safe operation of motor vehicles  
32 by using a traffic control preemption device to interfere with or  
33 impair the operation of a traffic control signal as defined in  
34 R.S.39:1-1; or

35 (7) shines, points or focuses a laser lighting device beam,  
36 directly or indirectly, upon a person operating any vehicle,  
37 including, but not limited to, a bus, light rail vehicle, railroad  
38 locomotive, railroad car, jitney, trolley car, subway car, ferry,  
39 airplane, or other facility of transportation. As used in this  
40 paragraph, "laser lighting device" means a device which emits a  
41 laser beam that is designed to be used by the operator as a pointer or  
42 highlighter to indicate, mark or identify a specific position, place,  
43 item or object.

EXPLANATION – Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

Matter enclosed in superscript numerals has been adopted as follows:

<sup>1</sup>Senate SLP committee amendments adopted May 21, 2007.

- 1       As used in this subsection, "traffic control preemption device"  
2 means an infrared transmitter or other device which transmits an  
3 infrared beam, radio wave or other signal designed to change, alter,  
4 or disrupt in any manner the normal operation of a traffic control  
5 signal.
- 6       b. Interference with transportation is a disorderly persons  
7 offense.
- 8       c. Interference with transportation is a crime of the fourth  
9 degree if the person purposely, knowingly or recklessly causes  
10 bodily injury to another person or causes pecuniary loss in excess of  
11 \$500 but less than **[\$2000]** \$2,000.
- 12       d. Interference with transportation is a crime of the third degree  
13 if the person purposely, knowingly or recklessly causes significant  
14 bodily injury to another person or causes pecuniary loss of **[\$2000]**  
15 \$2,000 or more, or if the person purposely or knowingly creates a  
16 risk of significant bodily injury to another person.
- 17       e. Interference with transportation is a crime of the second  
18 degree if the person purposely, knowingly or recklessly causes  
19 serious bodily injury to another person.  
20 (cf: P.L.2005, c.96, s.1)  
21
- 22       2. This act shall take effect immediately.